Nevertheless many useful stage effects can be created through exploitation of the infinite sharpness of my invention and the consequent sharp-appearing images on successive scrims. Projection of sharply defined abstract art or geometric figures, for example, that materialize on the several scrims in series but with progressively increasing size, may be well adapted to presentations with scientific or futuristic themes.

In addition, carefully designed images projected at suitable angles onto successive scrims — and with the audience positioned in a somewhat restricted angular range — can appear to hover between two scrims in an interesting kind of three-dimensional effect. This phenomenon may be related to Nader-Esfahani's discussion in U. S. Patent 5,556,184.

(v) axially spaced natural objects: foliage — Still another class of projection media are living things. Particularly interesting image effects may be obtained by projection on trees 547 (Fig. 34), vines, bushes, and other plants. As shown in the drawing, an image set may be prepared for projection that contains components at roughly left, right and center that are aligned for projection onto respective trees 547d, 547e, 547f.

The show may be viewed from near the position of the projector 501, or if preferred from an audience position somewhat

off to one side as actually demonstrated by the illustration. Once again different moving images may appear sharply on each of the trees — made, for instance, from dramatic film clips of faces (e. g. statesmen, actors, singers, storytellers), or perhaps of cartoon characters, animals, fish, birds etc.

(vi) axially spaced natural objects: living creatures — In many of the foregoing exemplary embodiments of my invention I have suggested projecting images of living people onto inanimate objects. Another creative form of my invention encompasses instead projecting images onto living people 647 (Fig. 35).

For instance images 646 of inanimate (or animate) objects — such as flags, swords, cannons, or even scenery — might be projected onto groups of people. This can be done in such a way as to simultaneously illuminate the people and superimpose upon them images of emblems or icons related to their dramatic roles.

One such scheme appears in the illustration. Actually in an outdoor scene, a group of actors 647d costumed as native Americans is standing on a hill, relatively near to the projector 601. In a more-distant grouping and considerably lower are other actors costumed as frontiersmen and mounted on horses.

A sharply defined image of a peacepipe (not shown), with smoke curling above it and a fluttering feather below, is projected on the upper group. An image of a ranch house (not shown), or perhaps a small child (not shown) playing with an old-fashioned wooden toy, is projected — from a different part of the same projector, but simultaneously — onto the lower group.

i) Exemplary dimensions — Following are representative approximate dimensions used in my prototype projector.

millimeter	inch	item
		in the red channel:
240	9.45	distance A (Fig. 2) from the laser 10r to the galvanometer 21r axis
50	1.97	distance B from the negative lens 18r to the galvanometer 21r axis
4	0.16	distance C from the cylindrical lens 19r to the galvanometer 21r axis

interchannel:

240	9.45	offset D between the red and blue channel mirror centerlines
120	4.72	offset E between the red and green channel mirror centerlines
120	4.72	offset F between the blue and green channel mirror centerlines
100	3.94	distance L from the blue-green laser to the dichroic color separator 12gb

in the green channel:

4	0.16	distance G from the cylindrical lens 19g to the galvanometer 21g axis
50	1.97	distance H from the negative lens 18g to the galvanometer 21g axis
70	2.76	distance J from the folding mirror 16g centerline to the galvanometer 21g axis
80	3.15	offset distance I along the crosspath 15g, between the dogleg paths 17g, 13g
100	3.94	distance M from the dichroic color separator 12gb to the folding mirror 14g

		<u>in the blue channel</u>:
240	9.45	distance N from the blue-green laser 10bg to the galvanometer 21b axis
60	2.36	distance O from the blue-green laser 10bg to the folding mirror 14b
50	1.97	distance P from the negative lens 18b to the galvanometer 21b axis
4	0.16	distance Q from the cylindrical lens 19b to the galvanometer 21b axis
		<u>in the modulator tier</u>:
110	4.33	distance R (Fig. 3) between the forward planes 30r, 30g of the red and green modulators
330	12.99	distance S between the forward plane 30g of the green modulator and the rear apex of the projection lens 44
220	8.66	distance T between the forward plane 30r of the red modulator and the rear apex of the projection lens 44
100	3.94	diameter U of the projection lens 44
120	4.72	offsets V between the centerline of the green modulator 30g and the centerlines of the red and blue modulators 30r, 30b

240	9.45	offset W between the centerlines of the red and blue modulators 30r, 30b
50	1.97	length X (Fig. 4) of each cube 25r, 25g, 25b
103	4.06	height Y of the projection lens (output objective) 44
70	2.76	width Z of the red-channel folding mirror 37r
50	1.97	height AA of each beam-splitter/analyzer cube 25r, 25g, 25b
320	12.60	vertical distance BB from the horizontal midplane of the upper tier to the top surfaces of the cubes 25
20	0.79	height CC of each cylindrical lens 19
10-20	0.39 to 0.79	widths DD of cylindrical lenses 19
30-50	1.18 to 1.97	focal lengths of cylindrical lenses 19
44	1.73	overall width EE (Fig. 4a) of each modulator 30
34	1.34	overall height FF of each modulator 30
70	2.76	diameter of each recollimator lens 23
310	12.20	focal length of each recollimator lens 23
60	2.36	diameter of each modulator output lens 36

250	9.84	focal length of same
25	0.98	diameter 2<u>r</u> (Figs. 25a, 29) of the laser aperture
~22	0.87	diameter 2<u>m</u> across the beam as defined by the limb L (Fig. 25a).

Although these values have been found to lead to excellent results, I continue to experiment with component substitutions in the interest of still further enhancement.

It will be understood that the foregoing disclosure is intended to be merely exemplary, and not to limit the scope of the invention — which is to be determined by reference to the appended claims.